



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/742,047	12/20/2000	Steve Okun	11271STUS01U	9953

7590 08/23/2005
Garlick & Harrison
P.O. Box 670007
Dallas, TX 75367

EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2683

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/742,047	OKUN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brandon J. Miller	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 25-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 25-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in view of Crockett and Forlenza.

Regarding claim 25 Cannon teaches a mobile station comprising: communication circuitry for processing wireless communication signals (see col. 2, lines 11-19). Cannon teaches audio processing circuitry for converting between sound and audio signal and for receiving sound from a microphone and for producing sound to a speaker (see col. 3, lines 11-19 and col. 4, lines 32-36 & 64-67). Cannon teaches logic to prompt the mobile station to generate signaling to a communication network element to complete call setup including completing connection of an incoming call (see col. 2, lines 21-28). Cannon teaches logic further to mute the microphone even though an incoming call is connected (see col. 2, lines 21-25 & 51-62). Cannon teaches logic circuitry for prompting the mobile station to transmit a request to play a specified message to the calling party to advise the calling party that it is being placed on hold and that the called party will be taking the call shortly (see col. 2, lines 33-40). Cannon teaches wherein the mobile station only transmits the request if the called party depressed a select button or key while being alerted that a call was coming in for the called party (see col. 2, lines 30-40).

Art Unit: 2683

Cannon does not specifically mention completing connection of a voice channel, prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time as a reminder that a calling party is on hold, and transmitting a request to a mobile switching center to further prompt an interactive voice response system to play a message. Crockett teaches completing connection of a voice channel (see col. 4, lines 15-19 and col. 5, lines 55-58). Crockett teaches prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time as a reminder that a calling party is on hold (see col. 6, lines 30-34 & 47-52). Crockett teaches transmitting a request to a service switching point to prompt an indicator to generate an indication signal (see col. 3, lines 23 and col. 6, lines 30-33). Forlenza teaches an interactive voice response system that plays a message (see col. 1, lines 45-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include completing connection of a voice channel, prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time as a reminder that a calling party is on hold, and transmitting a request to a mobile switching center to further prompt an interactive voice response system to play a message because this would allow for efficient and effective processing of call waiting features.

Regarding claim 27 Cannon teaches a select button that is a keypad number button (see col. 2, lines 29-31).

Claims 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in view of Crockett.

Regarding claim 28 Cannon teaches a mobile station comprising: communication circuitry for processing wireless communication signals (see col. 2, lines 11-19). Cannon teaches audio processing circuitry for converting between sound and audio signal and for

Art Unit: 2683

receiving sound from a microphone and for producing sound to a speaker (see col. 3, lines 11-19 and col. 4, lines 32-36 & 64-67). Cannon teaches logic circuitry for prompting the mobile station to complete call connection including completing connection of an incoming call (see col. 2, lines 21-28). Cannon teaches logic further to mute the microphone until the called party takes the call to prevent audio transmission over the connection call until the called party takes the call (see col. 2, lines 21-25 & 51-65). Cannon teaches transmitting a message to the calling party to advise the calling party that the called party will be taking the call shortly (see col. 2, lines 33-40). Cannon does not specifically mention completing connection of a voice channel and prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time has elapsed as a reminder that a calling party is on hold. Crockett teaches completing connection of a voice channel (see col. 4, lines 15-19 and col. 5, lines 55-58). Crockett teaches prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time has elapsed as a reminder that a calling party is on hold (see col. 6, lines 30-34 & 47-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include completing connection of a voice channel and prompting a called party to take the call after a specified period of time has elapsed as a reminder that a calling party is on hold because this would allow for efficient and effective processing of call waiting features.

Regarding claim 29 Cannon teaches a mobile station wherein the message is only transmitted if the called party depressed a select button or key while being alerted that a call was coming in for the called party (see col. 4, lines 3-14).

Regarding claim 30 Cannon teaches a microphone that is muted until the called party depresses a select key indicating that he is ready to take the call (see col. 2, lines 51-65).

Art Unit: 2683

Regarding claim 31 Cannon teaches a speaker that is muted until the called party depresses a select key indicating that he is ready to take the call (see col.2, lines 51-65).

Claims 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chow in view of Forlenza.

Regarding claim 32 Chow teaches a method for connecting a call placed by a calling party to a called party having a multi-line capable phone (see col. 7, lines 21-26 and col. 72, lines 11-24). Chow teaches receiving an indication that a call is to be setup with the called party and determining a service node for the called party and transmitting call setup signals to the serving node (see col. 22, lines 11-13 & 49-67 and col. 23, lines 1-3). Chow teaches receiving an indication of the called party number (see col. 5, lines 29-33). Chow teaches connecting a first call to the called party; and receiving indication that a second call is to be setup with the called party (see col. 7, lines 21-26). Chow teaches producing an indication to the called party that a second call is being received while the first call is still in progress (see col. 7, lines 21-26). Chow teaches receiving an indication from the called party to place the calling party on hold (see col. 73, lines 54-59 and col. 74, lines 35-40). Chow teaches responding to a called party response by triggering the play of a select message to the calling party to advise the calling party that the called party will be taking the call shortly (see col. 34, lines 50-61). Chow does not specifically teach an interactive voice response (IVR) to play a specified message. Forlenza teaches using an IVR for specified messages in call holding features (see col. 1, lines 45-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include an interactive voice response (IVR) to play a specified message

Art Unit: 2683

because this would allow for an efficient method of transmitting a signal indicating a call has been placed on hold.

Regarding claim 33 Chow teaches providing instructions to the calling party to give directions for leaving a message to get off hold (see col. 42, lines 5-11 & 22-30).

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chow in view of Forlenza and Crockett.

Regarding claim 34 Chow and Forlenza teach a device as recited in claim 32 except for providing a reminder to a called party that a second call is still on hold. Crockett teaches notifying a called party that a calling party has remained on hold (see col. 6, lines 30-34 & 47-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include providing a reminder to a called party that a second call is still on hold because this would allow for improved communication control when a calling party has been placed on hold.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in view of Crockett, Forlenza, and Chow.

Regarding claim 26 Cannon, Crockett, and Forlenza teach a device as recited in claim 25 except for prompting the mobile station to transmit an indication that the called party is ready to take the call. Cannon does teach a user of a mobile station that decides to take a call on hold by terminating the hold-state (see col. 3, lines 65-67). Chow teaches prompting the mobile station to transmit an indication that the called party is ready to take the call (see col. 42, lines 53-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include prompting the mobile station to transmit an indication that the

Art Unit: 2683

called party is ready to take the call because this would allow for efficient and effective processing of call waiting features.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 25-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Gutzmann U.S Patent No. 6,118,861 discloses a calling party invoked held call monitoring.

Nakamura U.S Patent No. 6,553,221 discloses incoming call notification apparatus.

Art Unit: 2683

Nguyen U.S. Patent No. 5,995,848 discloses a system and method of completing calls to busy mobile subscribers in a radio telecommunications network.

Ahlberg U.S. Patent No. 5,657,372 discloses systems and methods for selectively accepting telephone calls without establishing voice communications.

Burg U.S. Patent No. 6,219,413 B1 discloses an apparatus and method for called-party telephone messaging while interconnected to a data network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Miller whose telephone number is 571-272-7869. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



August 11, 2005



WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600